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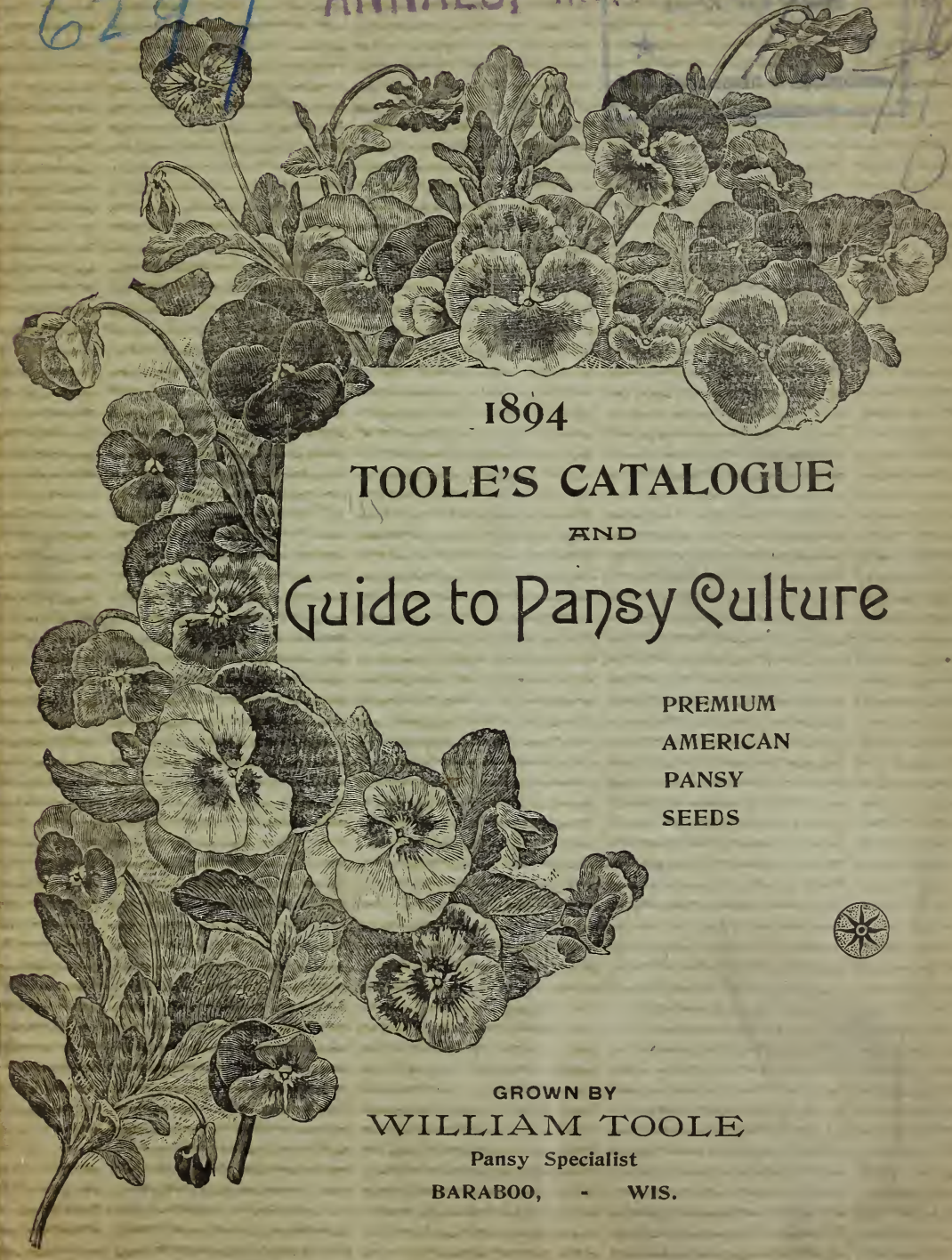
ANNALS, MAY '95



1894

TOOLE'S CATALOGUE

AND

Guide to Pansy Culture

PREMIUM
AMERICAN
PANSY
SEEDS

GROWN BY

WILLIAM TOOLE

Pansy Specialist

BARABOO, - WIS.

TRACY, GIBBS & CO., PRINTERS, MADISON, WIS.

A CHAT WITH OUR FRIENDS.

The Columbian Exposition is among the things of the past, and many who attended it were disappointed because they did not see more that was new among plants and flowers.

This speaks well for our nurserymen, plant growers, and seed dealers, for through their enterprise whatever is found new and worthy of cultivation is, as soon as possible, produced by them in quantity and offered to the public.

We were pleased to see that we are not behind the rest of the world in quality or variety of pansies. Nor should we be, for although we are slow to make changes on our list, we are continually on the lookout for whatever is new, and if anything desirable is found it is added to its respective class, as well as such changes in colors and marking as we ourselves produce. We often purchase new names and pay dearly for them to find that the flowers are not sufficiently distinct to deserve a new classification,—often not worthy of cultivation, and then they are rejected.

We shall hope to meet old friends at the leading state fairs again this coming Fall.

To strangers we would say that our flowers have always taken the lead wherever shown during the past dozen years at Chicago, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse and Milwaukee, and we feel justly proud of our **Premimun American Pansies.**

We are always pleased to have our friends come and see the pansy field. Our place is one and three-fourths miles from Baraboo Railway Station, and three miles from Devil's Lake, one of the pleasantest summer resorts in the west. Friends visiting there often come to see the flowers.

With thankfulness to friends who have recommended our seeds and plants to others we are always pleased to send our Pansy Guide to those whom they name.

Orders and kind words from old customers always make us happy and we might fill a catalogue with complimentary extracts from letters received, but will content ourselves with quoting the following extract from a customer in Rapid City, S. D.

"I have the reputation of having the nicest pansies in town, always grown from seeds purchased of you. I first saw your pansies at the Wisconsin State Fair at Madison some twelve or fourteen years ago. Since that time have bought seeds of your firm and can recommend them to any one. My asters were grand, raised from your seeds last year."

Our best customers are among those who know how to care for flowers and we would be glad to make our catalogue a complete guide to flower culture! As we cannot do so we recommend to our friends the two following gardening periodicals:

American Gardening, 170 Fulton St., New York.

Gardening, Monon building, Chicago.

Both are issued semi-monthly and the subscription price of each is $1.00 per year and each one is worth more than double the price.

As has been the case in other years, our pansy seeds offered are all of our own growing. Of other seeds such as are not grown by ourselves are the best that can be procured.

We are preparing for a large plant trade the coming season and hope to be able to fill all orders promptly.

With thanks to old customers for continued patronage we wish for customers old and new a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 1, 1894.

HOW TO GROW PANSIES.

Extending as our country does through so many degress of latitude, a wide variation of rules may be made to adapt them to different localities, and as the pansy so readily accommodates itself in many ways to the wants of its admirers there is perhaps no flower grown from seeds, which may be successfully planted at so many different seasons. It is well then to consider

WHEN TO SOW PANSY SEEDS.

From southern Illinois northward, if but one sowing is made, most satisfaction may be derived from planting out of doors early in spring. These plants will bloom from midsummer until snow flies, and if properly cared for, give the earliest flowers in spring and an abundance of bloom until summer heat has drawn the branches out so long that they had better give way to younger plants.

South of the latitude above mentioned, it is better to depend on spring flowers from plants started in late summer and early fall or from seeds planted in the green house or house in January.

Pansies commence to flower in from seventy to eighty days from the time of sowing, under reasonably favorable conditions, and my customers in the extreme south and on the Pacific coast, will thus see that with fall sowing they may have a long period of flowering before summer heat commences.

In the latitude of northern Illinois and Wisconsin, seeds for plants to winter over should not be planted later than first of September. If plants are desired for wlnter blooming, sow late in July. Flowers can be had nearly as early from plants started in the greenhouse from middle of January to middle of February, but in the house it would be better to not plant earlier than March, for it is necessary to give the young plants room as they grow, planting out in shallow boxes before they become drawn and slender. If seeds are sown out of doors just before winter sets in, they will come up early in spring and be in flower before July. If these indoor plants are too early for planting out of doors they must be given more room as they grow, and will do better in shallow boxes holding a number of plants, than if grown in pots. In the greenhouse we plant in the benches as if they were long boxes.

SOWING SEEDS.

The same care is required in sowing pansies as for other small seeds. They must not be covered too deeply, nor be permitted to dry after they have commenced to germinate, for a dried plant is dead no matter how small it is.

Pansy seed should be sown thinly in shallow furrows, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, made with the sharpened edge of a piece of lath. The seed bed should be mellow and rich, leveled smooth before the seeds are sown, and after sowing the seeds should be covered evenly, and the surface pressed with a piece of board. The seed bed should be watered and shaded until the young plants are up, after which they should be gradually accustomed to full light. Shade for the seed bed may be secured by laying over some kind of frame about a foot from the ground, laths or pieces of sheeting.

As soon as the plants are up the shading must be gradually removed, as there is always danger of "damping off" with any kind of small plants in close, warm and damp situations. Too high temperature in the seed bed is fatal to pansy seeds, and those planted in midsummer will not germinate strongly if the thermometer in the shade ranges for a long time above 75 degrees. If the seeds are permitted to dry after they have sprouted, their vitality is gone. If covered too deeply they cannot come up.

Florists are in the habit of sowing pansy seed under glass which is not necessary, but will answer very well early in spring, but shading with cloth covered frame is far better in summer, and those who have followed our advice with their August sowing have had much better success than when using hot bed sash.

WHERE TO GROW PANSIES.

In the house or greenhouse in winter; if young plants are had just commencing to flower late in the fall; if they are not kept too hot and dry and are protected from green fly and red spider. Old plants which have done service in the garden are not suitable for winter blooming. Several plants in a box are better than if grown in earthen pots. On the balcony, porch or window sill in summer, if not directly facing the south. Grown in this way no plant better repays the care given. In the garden anywhere, if not in too hot a place, directly facing the south; nor where they must struggle with larger plants and trees for nourishment.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The plants which have flowered in the spring will do well again in the fall if the long branches are cut back, late in June.

The ability of the pansy to stand hot weather depends greatly on its treatment. If the soil is rich enough, and not too dry, or in too hot a situation, pansies, with frequent cultivation, will stand a long siege of hot weather, if no seeds are allowed to form. With this care, one can have pansies from young plants in midsummer. A rich, sandy loam is best for pansies, and if not too stiff, a clay soil is better than that which is very sandy. But whatever its texture, the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and stirred several times while the plants are in the seed bed. This thorough preparation of the soil before transplanting is very important.

Well-rotted manure, if to be had, is preferable to commercial fertilizers, and many who think they cannot have a supply, might provide some by making a compost heap as if for a hot-bed, a heap of manure covered with soil only being necessary. After heating and watering for some time, the whole mass, including the soil, should be mixed and piled again, any supply of hen manure on hand being included. In this way a good supply may be provided without the offensiveness of the ordinary manure heap.

Transplant after the plants have attained the fourth or fifth leaf and before they have become drawn and slender with crowding. An eastern or northern slope is preferable. My own experience does not permit me to favor shade, although shade is preferable to too much heat, and shade of trees is more objectionable than shade of buildings. Temporary shade during the hottest portion of the day in extremely warm weather, would be an advantage, but shade the whole season through will not admit the brighest colors, or an abundance of flowers.

If watering is necessary and possible the ground should be well soaked in the evening and thoroughly stirred, about two inches deep, next morning, as soon as the soil is dry enough.

Cultivation without watering, is better than watering without cultivation.

Keep the buds picked off after transplanting until the plants are well established, and also during very hot weather, for a good display of flowers in the fall.

When growing where they are to stay, about eight inches to a foot square of space should be allowed each plant. Frequent stirring of the soil is necessary between the plants until they are too large.

A crust should never be permitted to form on the surface. Frequent cultivation is, more than anything else, the secret of success in pansy growing.

WINTER PROTECTION.

The plants which have flowered through the summer and fall will usually winter over well if protected with a light covering of leaves or straw which is better if a little brush has been placed over the plants first.

Young plants are quite hardy if protected from sharp winds, and not allowed to become too wet near the surface of the ground. In cold frames a considerable mixture of sand is desirable, as the plants, with protection, winter better

in sandy than in clay soil. The young plants should be transplanted from the seed-bed to winter quarters early enough to become well rooted before winter sets in.

Boards may be used instead of glass for cold frame covering: glass should be shaded if too warm, as it is desirable to keep the plants dormant, and they should be watered, if necessary, as the roots will sometimes freeze dry if not looked after.

A good way to protect pansy and other plants is to have a V trough of narrow boards to cover the plants with, and then throw on some coarse litter of leaves, straw, manure or shavings. In all cases thorough surface drainage must be provided to prevent water from accumulating about the plants and forming ice about them.

PANSY PESTS.

Pansies, like many other flower plants, in hot, dry weather are liable to be injured with the so called "Red Spider," a minute insect which attacks the under surface of the leaves of many garden and field plants, causing them to wither, as if from dryness. Spraying of water from a garden pump directed forcibly against the plants will reach the under side of the leaves and destroy the spiders. The addition of pyrethrum powder, or else kerosene emulsion to the water makes the remedy still more effective.

As the red spider flourishes best in a dry atmosphere, it is often the case that plants in the shade of trees suffer because heavy dews are kept from the plants by the trees. Aphis or plant lice cause more injury in gardens than people are generally aware of. A drenching of weak tobacco tea will remove them.

During close, hot, moist weather quite large plants will "damp off," but I do not know of a remedy.

When rain comes after very dry weather sometimes mildew will attack the plants, such as trouble roses and many other plants. Whenever it appears whether on pansies or other plants, it may be destroyed by sprinkling with the following: Boil one pound of sulphur and one pound of lime in two gallons of water until it has lost two-thirds by evaporation; allow it to settle and bottle the clear liquid for use. Take one gill of this to four gallons of water and sprinkle to wet the mildew with it.

VARIETIES AND PRICES FOR 1894.

The following list includes all of the leading varieties. Several kinds which I have not in sufficient quantity to offer separately are included in Extra Choice and Selected Mixed. My endeavor is to offer at a low price as good seeds as can be bought elsewhere at any price.

I would be pleased to have my customers grow my pansies by the side of the more expensive seeds, with high sounding names, from other dealers.

Fancy names of mixtures, with glowing descriptions, are no doubt attractive to buyers, but it is thought that the following classification will facilitate selections of varieties to suit various tastes. It is well understood that there is always some variation of colors in the different varieties, no matter how choice the strain of seeds, but even those which vary are equally beautiful with the others, and it is from these that new varieties are produced. Even on the same plants the colors and markings vary with the weather, edgings and markings of lighter shades, which are quite narrow in the fall or spring, are broader in hot, dry weather, so that the flowers which commence in midsummer do not show the beauty and depth of coloring which the same varieties will attain in the later season.

We are continually making additions to our pansies in variety of shades and markings, and while for convenience of classification the old variety names are retained yet each year we have new surprises in beautiful combination of colors.

No.		Price.
1	Deep Blue—varying from bright to very dark blue	$0 10
2	Blue Black Shaded—black in center, changing outward to shades of blue	10
3	Light Blue—delicate shades of light blue or lavender	15
4	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mixed	$0 10
5	Uncle Tom—my own strain—the deepest black of pansies	15
6	Black—violet center	15
7	Black—bronze center	15
8	Nos. 5, 6, and 7 mixed	15
9	Havana Brown—attractive shades of light brown, old gold, etc.	15
10	Velvet Brown—very rich and velvet dark brown shades	15
11	Brown and Bronze—dark mahogany shades with bronze center	15
12	Bronze—varying from light bronze to copper hue	15
13	Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 with other shades of brown; mixed	15
14	Fancy Red—reddish shades of purple from rosy to almost crimson. This variety originating with myself is in all respects the best red pansy	15
15	Rose—a new variety of my own and quite distinct from any other, with light shades of pink to deep rose, and carmine purple, with rich velvety centers and frilled edges	15
16	Purple Mantle—deep maroon to reddish shades of purple with light tinge near the edge of petals	15
17	Velvet purple—rich, dark shades of royal and violet purple	15
18	Mixture of Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17	15
	Marbled—beautiful combination of colors on white or yellow ground:	
19	Marbled White Ground	10
20	Marbled Yellow Ground	10
21	Marbled colored, upper petals edged with white, lower petals marked with yellow	10
22	Marbled dark	10
23	Marbled mixed	10
24	Fiery Purple—very rich velvet shades, with bright yellow edging	15
25	Mixture of Nos. 19 to 24 inclusive	10
28	Large English	10
30	Rosy Lilac—flowers varying from pale lilac to darker shades	10
31	Striped Bronze Ground	15
32	Striped Lilac Ground	15
32	Striped Mixed—flowers beautifully and curiously marked, with lilac, bronze and yellow on purple	10
34	Nos. 28 to 33 mixed	10
35	Snow Queen—pure white with characteristic yellow dot in center of flower, sometimes marked near center with faint blue or purple lines	10
36	White Penciled—much like Snow Queen with blue or purple lines near center of flowers	10
37	White, Large Center	10
38	White Blue Edge	10
39	White Violet Spotted	10
40	Nos. 35 to 39 inclusive	10
	Odier or Five Spotted—While other pansies have center markings only on three lower petals these marks are shown on all petals in this variety:	
41	Odier White Ground	15
42	Odier Red Ground	15
43	Odier Yellow Ground	15
44	Odier Mixed	15

No.		Price.
	Large Spotted—very large, rich center marking in great variety:	
45	Large Spotted White Ground	15
46	Large Spotted Yellow Ground	15
47	Large Spotted Red Ground	15
48	Large Spotted Mixed	$0 15
49	Cassier or Giant Odier—More after style of Large Spotted than Odier, but an interesting new variety	15
50	Mixture of Odier, Large Spotted and Cassier	15
51	Emperor William—blue with large dark center	15
52	Lord Beaconsfield—dark purple, under petals shading to lavender	15
53	Wm. Penn—a new variety, light drab, shading to brown or pearly gray	15
54	Nos. 51 to 53 mixed	15
55	Gloriosa Perfecta or Rainbow—beautiful markings with rich steel blue shading over the colors. Some with white, others with white and crimson edges	15
56	Black with crimson and yellow edge	15
57	Black with crimson and white edge	15
58	The two preceding are very beautiful and striking. Both varieties mixed	15
59	Silver Edge—Violet with pure white edging	15
60	Purple White Edge—much after the style of Silver Edge, but quite distinct	15
61	Nos. 55 to 60 mixed. Fancy bordered varieties mixed	15
62	Deep Yellow—no yellow flower grown is more attractive than the yellow pansy	15
63	Pale Yellow—delicate canary color	15
64	Yellow, large center	15
65	Sunshine or Goldelsie. Some pure yellow without other markings, while on a few plants the flowers are penciled with lines of black or brown near the center	15
66	Yellow blue edge	15
67	The preceding yellow varieties mixed	15
68	Blue shaded with Brown—interesting colors	15
69	Veined—marking curious	15
	Giant Trimardeau. The flowers of this class average larger than any other. The colors and markings are various. Very noticeable.	
70	" Yellow. Flowers very large, bright yellow, with black or brown velvety centers	15
71	" Purple	15
72	" Beaconsfield	15
73	" Emperor	15
74	" Blue	15
75	" Black	15
76	" White	15
77	" Auricula	15
78	" Trimardeau. The preceding and other Giant varieties mixed	15
79	Good Mixed, includes surplus of varieties which have seeded most freely with one year old tested seeds.	
80	Extra Choice mixed. This is my premium collection mixed.	
81	Selected Mixed. Selected from plants typical of their respective classes.	
82	Hesperian Pansies. A selection of the most beautiful varieties noticeable for large size and perfection of form and coloring intended for those who wish to grow a few of the very best; in pkg. and trade pkg. only; pkg., 25c.; trade pkg., 50c.	

	Pkg.	Trade Pkg.	⅛-oz.	1-oz.
Good Mixed	5c.	10c.	25c.	$1 50
Extra Choice Mixed	10c.	20c.	50c.	3 00
Selected Mixed	15c.	30c.	75c.	4 50

Trade packages contain about 1,000 seeds; ½ ounce at ounce rates. For $1 order packages to amount of $1.20; for $2 order packages to amount of $2.50. Trade packages of mixed varieties only. The above discount applies to seeds in packages, but not to seeds by weight or trade packages.

Special prices to dealers.

The same discount for other seeds as for pansy seeds.

PANSY PLANTS.

My trade in pansy plants is now very extensive with both amateurs and dealers. Being fully established in our present location, orders can be filled promptly as early as spring opens.

Plants sent to all parts of the country, whether by express or mail, have been reported received in splendid order.

The plants when received, whether by express or mail, should be taken to the cellar, or some other cool place, and unpacked at once. The roots should then be sprinkled with water and covered with fresh soil, planting them out in the evening or early in the morning. The bed should have been prepared some time previously, the surface being stirred frequently. The plants' with watering and shading, may then be safely planted even in dry weather.

Plants delivered at express office here well packed to go long distances.

In bud or blossom, from selected seed, 50 plants, $1.00; 100 plants, $1.75; 1,000 plants, $15.00; 500 plants at 1,000 plant rates. Plants once transplanted, by mail, postpaid, 25 cents per dozen. Pansy plants for the south ready after September 1st, from seed bed or once transplanted, by mail, postpaid, 25 cents; $1.60 per hundred. Larger plants by express in fall at same prices, not prepaid. Not less than one dozen plants by mail. If less than $1.00 worth of plants are ordered by express five cents must be added to remittance for basket.

The above prices are for mixed varieties, but if many plants of any one variety are ordered, ten per cent will be added to the regular price of such plants.

There is an advantage in club orders if sent to one person, not only by lower rates for plants, but also through proportionately less express charges if all are consigned to one person. A basket of 50 plants, packed for shipment, weighs from three to six pounds; 200 plants, twelve to fifteen pounds.

In club orders each person's collection will be marked separately, and some extras sent to the person making up the order.

For list of other plants see end of catalogue.

OTHER FLOWER SEEDS.

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

Nearly all flowering plants bear transplanting, thus giving opportunity to care for starting seeds much better than can be done in the open garden. A bed three feet eight inches wide and any length desired, should be made and enclosed with a six inch board on the south side, and one twelve inches wide at the back or north side.

Cover with square frames of lath four feet long and three feet wide, to which are tacked pieces of a light quality of unbleached sheeting. Under the shade of these covers we can secure the right degree of moisture to insure germination and after plants are up they can be gradually accustomed to full sunshine, but be very careful about removing covers when the air is very drying. Very small seeds may be started in boxes covered with panes of glass, and all then placed under the covers.

ASTERS.

The same directions given for care of Pansies in seed bed will apply to Asters, except that the latter may be covered a little deeper. Seeds may be sown from the time frost leaves the ground until late in May. Plants started in May will be ready for the fall fairs. Make the soil into which they are transplanted rich, stir the surface frequently and mulch before they begin to bud.

Asters, when in bloom, should not suffer for want of water. They are fine, grown in pots for decorative purposes. When the plants are in full bloom out of doors they may be lifted with some soil about the roots and placed in a bowl or tumbler of water with a little moss in the bottom. They will thus keep in condition longer if removed to the house for decoration than they would if exposed to the weather in the garden.

With so much need for white flowers none are more useful than White Asters. These, with the lighter shades of purple, blue and rose or pink, are very much used for decorative work. A choice selection of these colors, in the best varieties, has been chosen for customers.

101	Porcupine or needle	$0 10
102	Crown or Cocardeau. Of various colors with white center	10
103	Reid's improved quilled	10
104	Imbrique Pompon. Flowers small, very regular in form, in great variety of colors and profuse bloomers, continuing in bloom for a long time	10
105	Pæonia Flowered Perfection. Flowers large, globular, free blooming, and in great variety of shades	10
106	Pæonia Flowered, white	10
107	Rose Aster. Flowers medium large, in great variety of colors, very double and free blooming, durable and satisfactory for decorative purposes	10
108	Rose Aster, white	10
109	Rose Aster, light carmine	10
110	Rose Aster, light violet	10
111	Rose Aster, scarlet, the brightest colored Aster; very showy	15
112	Washington, Aster of the Rose and Victoria class, having probably the largest flowers of any Aster, mixed colors	10
113	Washington Aster, white	10
114	Goliath Aster, flowers very large and showy, with long stems	10
115	Harlequin Aster, of various shades speckled with white	10
116	The preceding tall varieties mixed	10

HALF TALL VARIETIES.

119 Comet, a new variety attracting much attention because of resemblance to Japanese Crysanthemums, colors mixed, shades of bright pink, light rose, lilac and white striped..... 15
120 Queen of the Hall, a new variety, half tall and earliest of all the asters, flowers of medium size on long, slender stems, white, rose, deep blue, crimson, colors separate or mixed..... 10
121 Diamond; the flowers of this variety are the largest of the pompon class, very regular in form, rivaling the Dahlia in symmetry, mixed colors..... 10
122 Diamond, white..... $0 10
123 Diamond, light blue..... 10
124 Diamond, rose color..... 10
125 Pearl, Flowers also of the pompon class, very freely blooming, and desirable, a most durable variety, mixed colors..... 10
126 Pearl, white..... 10
127 Pearl, white and rose..... 10
128 Pearl, light blue and white..... 10
130 Meteor. Flowers in variety of colors, plants branching very full of flowers and showy..... 10
131 Victoria. Flowers of good size and variety, free blooming and desirable mixed colors..... 10
132 Victoria, white..... 10
133 Liliput. This might be called pompon needle, flowers very neat and attractive..... 10
134 Mignon. Pure white, a new variety with soft petals, very free blooming and desirable to fill in designs or other decoration work 10
135 Half tall varieties mixed..... 10

DWARF VARIETIES.

137 Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered. Plants dwarf, branching, free blooming..... 10
138 Humboldt. Flowers large, plants branching, broader than high and covered with flowers..... 10
139 Shakespeare. Plants low growing, branching and covered with very small double flowers..... 10
140 Pæonia Flowered Dwarf Bouquet. More erect in style of growth than preceding dwarf varieties. Plants one mass of flowers, almost completely hiding the foliage..... 10
141 Dwarf Victoria. Many colors mixed..... 10
142 Dwarf Queen. White..... 10
143 Dwarf Queen. Carmine..... 10
144 Dwarf varieties mixed..... 10

OTHER MIXTURES.

145 Purple Asters, of best tall and half tall varieties..... 10
To accommodate the large demand for asters for decorative work we offer for florists' use, a mixture of best white with light blue and pink, or carmine shades as:
146 Florists' Mixed..... 10
And for the same uses we offer a mixture of the best white varieties.
147 Mixed Whites..... 10
148 Show varieties saved from our show grounds in great variety, mixed..... 05
Trade pkgs. containing triple quantity at double price, of the following numbers, 116, 135, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148.

AGERATUM.

Plants susceptible to frost but otherwise easily grown. Flowers blue in clusters. Free and continuous bloomers.

The dwarf varieties are fine for house plants.

155 Imperial Dwarf White $0 05
156 Imperial Dwarf Blue 05
157 Tall Blue 05

ALYSSUM.

Flowers white, small, numerous and sweet scented, valuable for ribbon beds or where masses of white are wanted; blooms early and late.

160 Common, best for cutting $0 05
161 Dwarf, best for edgings 05

ANTIRRHINUM.

165 Or Snap Dragon—Dwarf, easily grown from seeds and very desirable for bouquets or in the garden 05

COREOPSIS.

169 Drummond's clear, bright yellow 05
170 Bicolor—A bouquet is not complete without some yellow, and the Coreopsis is indispensable for cut flowers 05
171 Dwarf varieties mixed 05

COSMOS.

Tall branching plants with great abundance of flowers late in the season, like single dahlias on long slender stems, in great variety of shades from white through pink and crimson to dark purple and maroon. Much used by florists late in the season.

177 White Pearl, pure white 10
178 Mixed Colors 10

DIANTHUS.

Free and continuous bloomers from pure white, through rose, carmine, crimson and brightest red, to almost black; the Japan Pinks commend themselves to every one.

180 Chinensis Heddewiggi—Double mixed colors 10
181 Albo Marginatus—Mourning Pink, very dark and velvety with white border 10
182 Laciniatus—Double fringed, mixed 10
183 Albus—Double white 10
184 Diadematus—Diadem Pink 10
185 The preceding varieties mixed 10
186 Barbatus—Sweet William, most beautiful colors mixed 05
187 Marguerite Carnations. These if sown early will blossom the same season. They are very free bloomers and more than three-fourths come double from seed being in as great variety of colors and fragrant as the common carnations. Pkt., 15c; trade pkt., 30c.

GAILARDIA.

190 Gailardia Lorenziana—Double mixed, splendid plants for bedding or bouquets, easily grown, flowers large and continuous bloomers, until late in autumn. Colors, yellow, claret, maroon, brown, crimson and yellow, etc. 05

GODETIA.

Godetia—Very handsome annuals about one foot high, of dwarf compact growth, bearing large, handsome flowers of exquisite satiny shades, in great abundance. A bed of them, or a single plant, is one mass of color. Fine, also, for pots or window boxes.

192 Finest mixed $0 05

IBERUS, OR CANDYTUFT.

194 Candytuft—mixed colors 05

IPOMEA.

195 Ipomea Purpurea, Morning Glory, ten colors mixed 05
196 Ipomea Quamoclit, Cypress vine, white, scarlet or both colors mixed 10
197 Ipomea Quamoclit, Ivy leaved, scarlet flowers in clusters, blooming early, profusely and continuously. One of the best of the Ipomeas 10

LARKSPUR.

The flowers of both annual and perennial varieties are fine for cutting, and showy in the garden; perfectly hardy and of easy culture. The perennial variety will bloom the first season, and for many years after. There is no blue flower brighter than are some of the Chinese Larkspur.

200 Double stock flowered, mixed colors $0 05
201 Chinese perennial, white or bright blue; either color separate 05
202 Chinese, in many shades of white, blue, purple mixed 05

LATHYRUS ODORATUS, OR SWEET PEA.

207 Queen of England, pure white, large flowered, free bloomer 10
208 Apple blossom 10
209 Cardinal, light scarlet 10
210 Butterfly, white lilac or mauve 05
211 Princess Beatrice, bright carmine rose 10
212 White 05
213 Fairy Queen 05
214 Grand Blue 10
215 Invincible striped 05
216 Invincible Scarlet 05
217 Blanche Ferry, a dwarf, free blooming, variety flowers, bright pink and white, large on long stems 05
218 All varieties, mixed, 1 oz. 10c., pkt 05

NASTURTIUMS, DWARF.

223 Lady Bird, yellow, spotted scarlet 05
224 Purpureum, crimson 05
225 Pearl, creamy white 05
226 Rose 05
227 King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet 05
228 Golden King, bright yellow 05
229 Dwarf varieties, mixed 05

NASTURTIUMS TALL.

230 Crimson 05
231 Yellow 05
232 Rose 05
233 Scarlet 05
234 Orange 05
235 Many tall varieties mixed 05

PETUNIA HYBRIDA, GRANDIFLORA.

This class of flowers is so well known that they need no special description Seeds should be sown in boxes sprinkled on the surface of the soil and pressed in. They should be carefully watered and shaded with a pane of glass, muslin or paper, or they may be covered with a woolen cloth laid directly on them, the watering being allowed to soak through the covering. As soon as the seeds have sprouted remove the cloth, but do not let the plants dry out or keep them so close as to cause damping off. The fringed petunias are very attractive and are admired even by those who have not cared for petunias until seeing these beautiful varieties. The Fringed and Superbissima varieties have attracted much attention in my exhibits of the past three years at Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Some flowers of the Superbissima class were five inches across in various colors, with black, white and yellow throats and frilled edges.

Petunias are splendid house plants for either winter or summer blooming and if cut back occasionally will continue to grow and flower for several years, but it is easy to renew the single varieties from seed.

240	Belle Etoile, flowers crimson, striped with white, often with large white stars in crimson, very showy in masses	$0 10
241	Fringed Alba, white	15
242	Fringed Maculata, or spotted	15
243	Fringed Veined	15
244	Fringed Cermesina, rich crimson maroon	15
245	Fringed Mixed	15
246	Petunia Grandiflora, flowers very large and in a variety of colors and markings	10
247	Superbissima Alba, white 100 seeds	15
251	Suberbissima Quadricolor, yellow throat	15
252	Superbissima many varieties mixed	15
253	Large flowered double mixed, 100 seeds	15

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the most showy and free blooming annuals. Seeds may be sown early with about the same care as for Asters, but like Petunias, the soil need not be so rich.

The Grandiflora varieties are strong growing with large flowers.

The Hortensifloras are compact, bushy growers, with flowers larger than the common varieties.

260	All colors mixed	$0 05
261	Meteor, bright scarlet	05
262	White	05
263	Hortensiflora, white	05
264	Hortensiflora, rose	05
265	Hortensiflora, mixed	05
266	Grandiflora, mixed	05
267	Grandiflora, white	05
268	Grandiflora Splendens, bright crimson with white center	10
269	Star of Quedlinburg, each petal has a long point in variety of colors and very pretty	10
270	Fringed. These have fringed edges, mixed colors	10
271	Star and Fringed, mixed	10

RESEDA ODORATA, OR MIGNONETTE.

For fragrance and free blooming qualities the three following varieties are offered as the best:

272	Parson's white	05
273	Miles Spiral, long spikes	05
274	Matchet, dense compact growth	10

STOCKS.

For fragrance and beauty combined, the ten-week stocks are much esteemed. They should be started early in window or hot bed, but they will bloom in good season if sown as recommended for pansies. A light, rich soil suits them best. Stocks, Alyssum and other plants belonging to the cabbage family suffer from attacks of the flea beetle. The plants should be dusted with a mixture of one part pyrethrum powder to forty parts land plaster. Coal ashes or dry road dust may be substituted for plaster, The California grown pyrethrum called Buhach is the best.

275	Large flowered tall, ten weeks, mixed	$0 10
276	Large flowered, dwarf, pyramidal ten weeks, mixed	10
278	Perpetual flowering, white	10

VERBENA HYBRIDA

Seedling Verbenas are more free blooming and fragrant that those from cutting, and if seeds are sown in the house, may be had in bloom as early as desirable for our season. They come reasonably true to color from seeds.

285	Grandiflora Auricula flowered, mixed colors, with white eye	$0 10
290	Candidissima, a pure white	10
291	Defiance, brilliant scarlet	10
292	Deep Blue, with white eye	10
293	Scarlet, with white eye	10
294	Italian, striped	10

SUNFLOWER.

305	Miniature Sunflower: Helianthus Cucumerifolus quite distinct from all other varieties of annual sunflowers. Plants about three feet high and as many broad, covered all the season with small flowers on long wiry stems	$0 05
306	Small Seeded Sunflower, five to six feet high, covered for a long time with flowers two to four inches across	05
307	Sunflower, double green centered	05

POPPY.

Sow early, cover lightly and do not let the seeds dry out. Poppies do not transplant as well as some other plants, and do well sown where they are to stay, thinning to six or eight inches apart.

310	Ranunculus flowered, mixed	$0 05
311	Pæonia flowered, mixed	05

The same discounts allowed for other seeds as for pansy seeds.

SEEDLING PLANTS IN VARIETY.

In this department we seem to supply a long felt want, and have been surprised at the great demand for seedling plants for bedding purposes. Many do not care to trouble with seed sowing, others order a few to fill vacancies, or of such varieties as they cannot start early.

These plants are all much earlier than can be started out of doors. We have increased our facilities for growing and hardening off the plants, and our large mail and express trade is steadily increasing.

Seedling Verbenas are healthier, more fragrant and free blooming than those from cuttings. Prices as follows:

Aster, in white, pink, light blue, bright red, deep purple, each color separate or in any variety in mixture as listed among such seeds, per doz..... $0 15

Ageratum dwarf or tall, Alyssum, Candytuft, Phlox Drummondii, Japan Pink, Snap Dragon, Parsley, fern leaved, per doz..... 15

Chinese Larkspur, hardy perennial, blooming the first season, white, blue or mixed, per doz..... 15

Cosmos, for description see seeds, either pure white or mixed colors, per doz..... 25

Chrysanthemum Inodorum, a hardy perennial, blooming the first season with feathery foliage and double white flowers after style of double feverfew but more graceful, a few plants come single or semi-double, per doz..... 25

Godetia, either white or mixed colors, per doz..... 25

Sweet peas, transplant readily, mixed colors, scarlet, pink or white, per doz..... 25

Nasturtiums, dwarf or tall, mixed colors only, per doz..... 25

Ten Weeks stocks, white, crimson or mixed per doz..... 25

Petunia, fringed or superbissima, or both varieties mixed, per doz..... 25

Petunia, double from seed, not more than 20 per cent. come double, per doz..... 25

Zinnia, double, crimson, white or mixed, per doz..... 25

Salvia Splenens, 5c each, per doz..... 50

Cobea Scandens, a rapid growing hardy climber with large showy flowers, blue, 5c each, per doz..... 50

Verbenas, in separate colors or varieties only as described in seed list, per doz..... 25

Mignonette, per doz..... 25

English Daisies, white or pink, per doz..... 25

Marguerite Carnations. This new class of carnations has proved very satisfactory, blooming as they do the first season from seed they are more thrifty and free than the old style florists carnations and equally fragrant. A large percentage come double and some of the most choice can be potted for blooming in the house, per doz..... 30

PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.

	Each.	Doz.
Double Alyssum, nice for pot culture if cut freely; always in bloom	5c.	50c.
Pine apple Salvia—*Salvia rutilans*. The leaves of this salvia have a strong pine apple fragrance. Plants may be grown in pots, or potted in late summer for winter blooming. The long spikes of crimson flowers are very showy	5c.	50c.
Feverfew, double white	5c.	50c.
Forget-Me-Not, heavenly blue	5c.	50c.
Festuca Glauca, blue fescue, a dense growing hardy grass, with bluish green leaves. Pretty for edgings to beds, hanging baskets, pot culture, or to cut for decorative work	5c.	50c.

Petunia Double—White, crimson, crimson and white, or pink, 10c. each; three for 25c.

Heliotrope—Queen of Violets, dark; Florence Nightingale, light; Madam Blonay, white, 10c. each, three for 25c.

Helianthus Multiflora—Double perennial sunflower—as beautiful as double dahlias, more free to bloom and more easily cared for. The roots are not always hardy in winter, but a clump of roots may be kept in a box in the cellar through the winter, and if not very wet or dust dry, will keep as easily as potatoes. After they start growing in spring divide the roots, and every sprout will make large blooming plants the same season; 10c. each, three for 25c.

Scented geraniums are fine for summer use, if grown in the garden, and like heliotropes, should be in every outdoor collection.

Rose-scented, either skeleton-leaved or common. Lemon-scented, rare and delightfully fragrant; more showy in bloom than any other scented geranium, 10c. each; three for 25c.

FERNS.

Our native Ferns are easily grown in shade of buildings or fences, and none are more generally admired than the following, Maidenhair Fern—*Adiantum pedatum*, Lady Fern—*Asplenium Felix fœmina*, Clayton's Fern—*Osmunda Claytoniana*. 15c. each; 3 for 35c.

Hanging Basket Fern—*Nephrolepis Davileoides*—We have had wonderful success with this fern grown in a hanging basket built of sticks, log cabin fashion, and lined with spagnum moss or anything to keep the soil from sifting through. Young plants from the old one grow through the sides, and the fronds three to four feet long on large plants are always admired. Leaf mould, with a little well rotted manure, suits them best. When sticks from the woods can not be had, our common white cedar fence posts are easily cut and split into suitable pieces for building plant baskets. Plants, 15c. each; small plants, 10c.; large plants, 20c.

Selaginella dentosa, 5c; Selaginella arborea—tree like—10c.

These moss-like plants often called Lycopodium are easily grown if kept from too much sunshine and not too dry. They do finely grown from sides of hanging baskets.

Strawberry Geranium—*Saxifriga sarmentosa*—easily grown and a beautiful basket plant with fair treatment. 5c each; 6 for 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemums for fall blooming. These are easily grown through the summer either in open ground to be potted late in August or they may grow on in pots placed in a trench the depth of the pots with a board under them to pre-

vent roots striking through the bottom of pots. Never let them suffer with too much or too little water. Pinch back to make bushy plants, and later leave only three buds to each branch for good flowers. While plants are hardy, frost injures the buds causing imperfect flowers. Bring into the house before much fire is needed that they may become gradually accustomed to change.

We are much pleased with the following list of varieties:

WHITE VARIETIES.

Goguac, a fine white; Mrs. Robert Craig, large spherical snow white; Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, the "White Ostrich Plume;" Ivory, early and extra good; Jessica, extra early, large white; Minnie Wanamaker, medium early, one of the best; Mrs. E. D. Adams, very large, pure white; Jos. H. White, a large white with upright dahlia-like petals; Potter Palmer, a good late variety.

PINK VARIETIES.

Vivian Morel, large flowers, light pink; Roslyn, large cup-shaped flowers, rosy pink; Louis Boehmer, the "Pink Ostrich Plume;" Harry Balsley, soft shell pink, large flowers, broad incurved petals; Lillian Bird, flesh pink, long petals; Mrs. D. D. Farson, silvery rose; Lizzie Cartlege, rosy lilac; Elmer Smith, a good variety.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

H. E. Weidener, an extra good early variety; Ed. Hatch, lemon yellow shaded pink, large; Harry May, very large and double, old gold; Mrs. J. G. Whillidin, early, bright yellow, always good; Miss Mary Weightman, good color; Kioto, bright waxy yellow, incurved flowers; Kate Mursell, canary yellow; E. G. Hill, strong grower, large flowers, bright color.

RED VARIETIES.

Geo. W. Childs, velvet crimson, best early red; Cullingfordi, the standard among bright reds; Mrs. A. J. Drexel, large, early, crimson lake; J. C. Vaughan, dark crimson, good; Matthew Russell, crimson purple shaded lilac; E. Audiger, large flowers, red, early; Chas. Canfield, red shaded pink.

MIXED COLORS.

G. F. Moseman, large flowers, bright red, reverse buff, very good; Tuxedo, orange amber, very attractive; August Swanson, bronze and yellow; Wm. Tricker, yellow and bronze; Amber Gem, an odd color, good bloomer; Thomas Spaulding, crimson, tipped yellow; Secretary Farson, large bronze.

Price of chrysanthemums, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents; 13 for $1.00.

All plants carefully packed to go long distance, prepaid by mail; but mailing plants are smaller than by express. Express charges not prepaid.

If less than one dollar's worth are ordered by express, add 5 cents for basket. No charge for baskets on orders to value of $1.00 or more.

Of miscellaneous plants for $1.00, order to value of $1.10; for $2.00, order to value of $2.25—six plants of any kind at doz rates.

No plant order by mail filled for less than 25c.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.

We have a fine collection of gladiolus in splended mixture of shades. Per 12, 40 c.; per 35, $1.00. Postage paid.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP, (Rose Brand.)

We have tried this insecticide on house plants in various ways and are well pleased with it, having found it very effective in destroying aphis or greenfly, scale lice, mealy bug and red spider. It can be used when fumigation is im-

possible and is effective on insects which tobacco fumes do not effect. Directions:—Dissolve two onces of the soap in one gallon of water and sprinkle plants on both sides of leaves using watering can, whisk broom, syringe, force pump, or whatever is most convenient for the work in hand. Where scale, mealy bug, and red spider are bad, it is best to apply the wash with a brush directly to the parts affected. Worms in the soil are destroyed by watering with it. This insecticide is equally effective on outdoor plants, also on vermin on animals. Trial 2 oz. package, 10c, 8 oz. 25c. post paid.

We warrant to fill all orders received. If seeds or plants fail to reach you in due season, let us know at once. We are seldom obliged to fill the same order twice. Money at our risk if you send express order, post office order or bank draft on Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, or Minneapolis banks, or any of the large cities. Postal notes are not safer than other loose money. Small amounts in silver have so far proved safe. Stamps, if sent, should be of one cent denomination. The only failure of remittance to reach us has been bank bills, and we will not in future make good any loss when money is sent in that way. On sums of fifty cents or upwards, if either express, or post office money order, or bank draft or registered letter is sent, select any ten cent packet of seeds extra for same. The same value in plants may be chosen if to go with other plants. Express orders preferred, and they can be had at any express office.

Write your name plainly, and send orders to

WILLIAM TOOLE,
Pansy Specialist,
Baraboo, Wis.

1894.